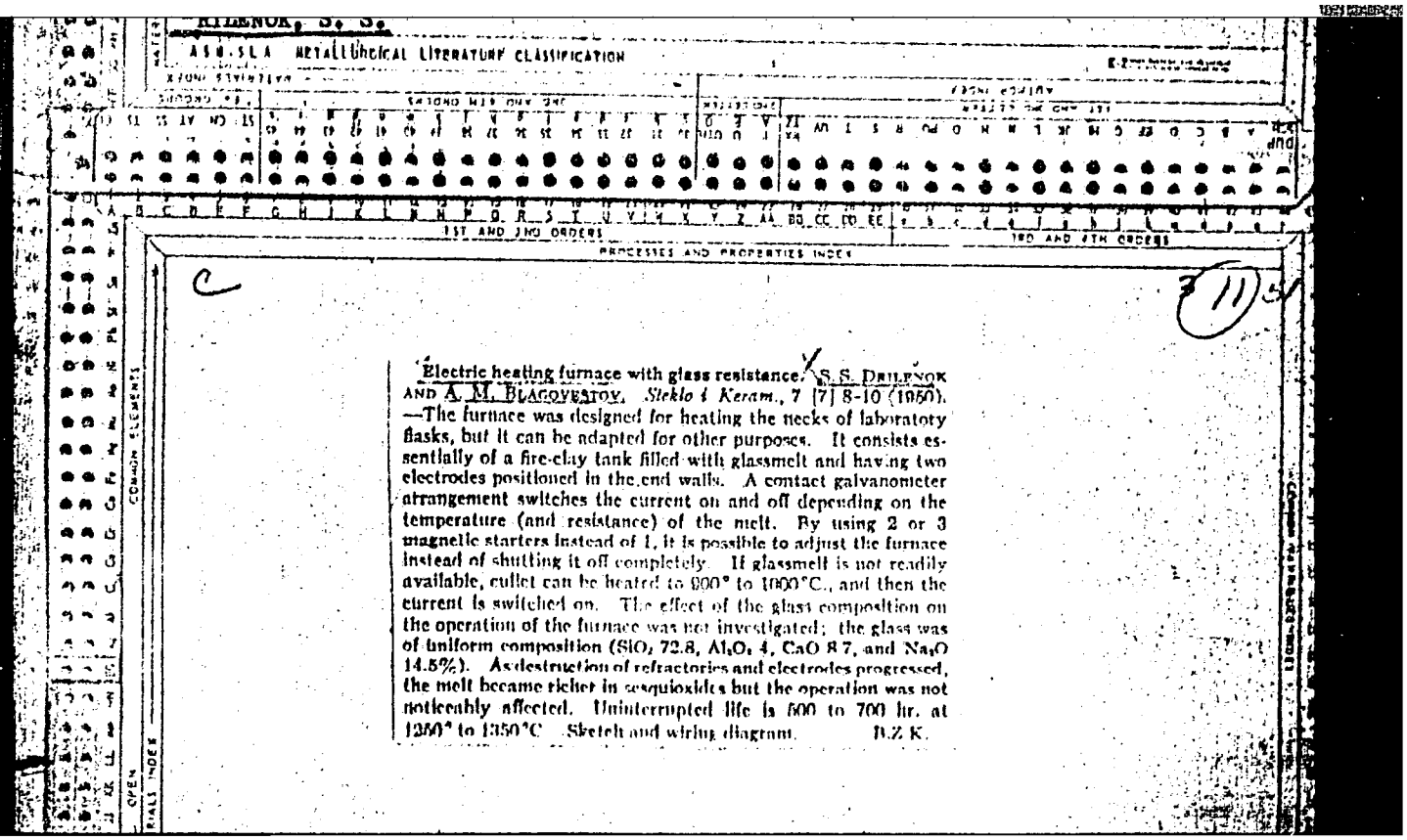


ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

RALLS INDEX

OPEN

Electric heating furnace with glass resistance. S. S. Drilenok and A. M. Blagoveshov. *Steklo i Keram.*, 7 [7] 8-10 (1950). —The furnace was designed for heating the necks of laboratory flasks, but it can be adapted for other purposes. It consists essentially of a fire-clay tank filled with glassmelt and having two electrodes positioned in the end walls. A contact galvanometer arrangement switches the current on and off depending on the temperature (and resistance) of the melt. By using 2 or 3 magnetic starters instead of 1, it is possible to adjust the furnace instead of shutting it off completely. If glassmelt is not readily available, cullet can be heated to 800° to 1000°C., and then the current is switched on. The effect of the glass composition on the operation of the furnace was not investigated; the glass was of uniform composition (SiO_2 72.8, Al_2O_3 4, CaO 8.7, and Na_2O 14.5%). As destruction of refractories and electrodes progressed, the melt became richer in sesquioxides but the operation was not noticeably affected. Uninterrupted life is 500 to 700 hr. at 1350° to 1350°C. Sketch and wiring diagram. B.Z.K.

DRIMAL, J.; PAVEK, K.; SELECKY, F.V.; Techn. spolupraca: SLAVIKOVA, E.; NEMCEK, V.

Study of the therapeutic effect of NA2EDTA on an experimental model of ventricular tachycardia caused by digoxin. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.6:339-352 30 S '65.

1. Farmakologicky ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (riaditelka prof. MUDr. H. Raskova, DrSc.; veduci Slovenskych pracovisk MUDr. F.V. Selecky, CSc.)

UNCLASSIFIED

ACC NR: AP6006036 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0291/0291

AUTHOR: Drimal, J.; Pavek, K.; Selecky, F. 20

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, CSAV, Bratislava (Farmakologicky ustav CSAV) B

TITLE: Study of the therapeutic effects of Na sub 2 EDTA on an experimental model of ventricular tachycardia caused by digoxine [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 26 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 291

TOPIC TAGS: dog, drug effect, pharmacology, circulatory drug 55

ABSTRACT: Study in barbiturate-anesthetized dogs revealed that Na_2EDTA depresses formation of ectopic ventricular impulses and decreases the tendency to arrhythmia. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6006070 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0307/0307

AUTHOR: Pavek, K.; Drimal, J.; Selecky, F. V.

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, CSAV, Bratislava (Farmakologicky ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Activation of the pulmonary chemoreflex with vincamine [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 28 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 307

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, drug effect, respiration, reflex activity, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: Injection of 1.5 mg /Kg of vincamine into arterial pulmonary circulation of dogs causes an average 30-second apnea; the cardiovascular dynamics of the phenomenon and the respiratory syndrome were studied in detail. The cardiovascular reaction is related to the respiratory reflex and can be excluded by vagotomy, artificial pulmonary ventilation or guanethidine premedication. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

DRIMBA, C.

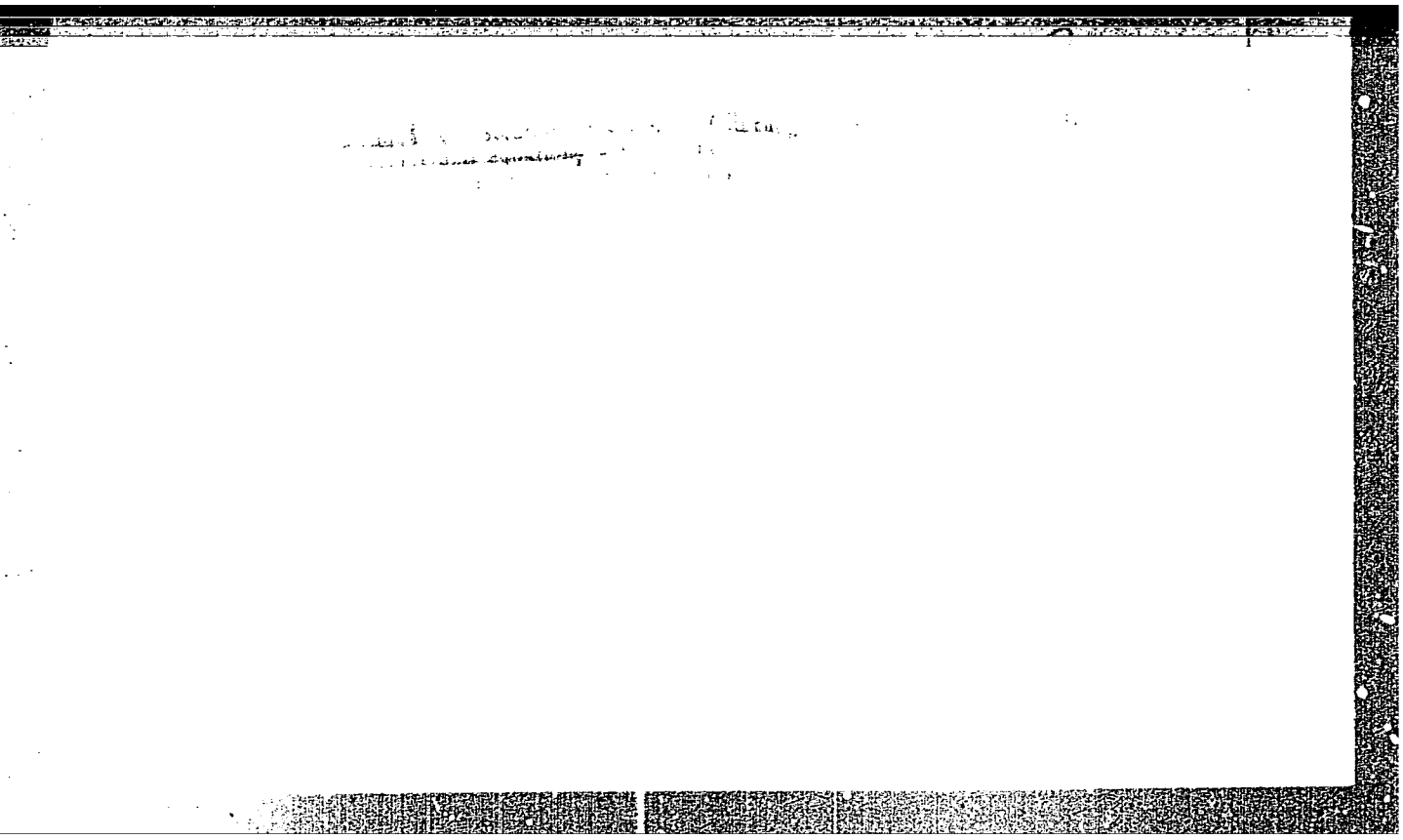
"Work done in Rumania on celestial mechanics connected with Russian and Soviet research", p. 373. "Issued by the Rumanian Society of Mathematics and Physics, Monthly". (GAZETA MATHEMATICA SI FIZICA, S RIA A., Vol. 6, no. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1954. Bucuresti, Rumania,)

SO: Monthly List of Eastern Europe n Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 5, May, 1955.

DRIMBA, C.

Integral formulas relating to length, surface, and volume. p. 387.
Academia Republicii Populare Romine. COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti.
Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1955



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041121(

DRIMBA, Constantin

Differential equation of trajectories in the restricted, plane circular problem.. Studii astron seismol 8 no.1:7-9 '63.

DRIMBA, Constantin, prof. univ.

Astronomical observatory of the Timisoara University. Gaz mat fiz 15 no.12:720,721 D '63.

1. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy.

DRIMBA, Constantin

Relation between the coordinates of the pole of instantaneous rotation and the coordinates of the pole of inertia deduced from the elasticity equations and applied to the case of the earth. Studii astron 9 no. 1:5-8 '64.

DRIMBA, Constantin

Astronomical observatory in Bucharest, Rumanian Academy.
Gas mat B 15 no. 5: 193-199 May '64.

1. Corresponding member of the Rumanian Academy, Director of the Astronomical Observatory, Bucharest.

[redacted]

URIEA, I.

"Radiolocation in the Service of Meteorology", P. 23, (AVIATIA CIVILA, Vol. 5, No. 10, October 1954, Bucharest, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

DRIMBA, I.

Turns (Flight Operations). Aripile Patriei (The Wings of the Fatherland), #7:6:Jul 55

DRIMBA, I.

Scientific bases of radiolocation. p. 8. ARIPILE PATRIEI. (Asociatia Voluntara pentru Sprijinirea Aparaii Patriei) Bucuresti. Vol. 2, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1955

DRIMBA, I.

DRIMBA, I. Directing of missiles by means of radiolocation. p. 18.

Vol. 2, no. 12, Dec. 1956
APIPILE PATRIEI
TECHNOLOGY
Rumania

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

DRIMBA, I.

Research on zones dangerous for flight by radiolocation. p. 14.
(ARIPILE PATRIEI. Vol. 3, no. 2, Feb. 1957. Fatherland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Page 79

DRIMBA, I.

Aerial long-distance navigation p.26

(ARIPILE PATRIEL Vol. 3, No. 4, Apr. 1957. Bucurest, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

DRIMBA, I.

The Takan system of aeronautic navigation. p. 16.
(ARIPILE PATRIEI. Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1957, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

Drimbo, A. V.

133-10-2/26

AUTHOR: Kissin, D. A., Engineer and Drimbo, A.V. Engineer

TITLE: Intensification of the Sintering Process by Calcinating the Limestone Added to the Top Layer of the Charge. (Intensifikatsiya Aglomeratsionnogo Protsessa s Obzhigom Vvodimogo Izvestnyaka Na Sloye Shikhty).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.10, pp.868-873 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Intensification of the sintering process by incorporating into the sinter mix lime which is obtained by the calcination of a limestone-coke mixture spread on top of the sinter bed is proposed. In appropriate experiments carried out on an experimental sinter pan (0.1m^2 surface area) the following optimum conditions for the calcination of limestone were established: moisture content of limestone-coke breeze mixture 6-7%; coke breeze content in the mixture - 10%, size of limestone 0-3mm; the amount of mixture 2 kg/0.1m^2 of the surface of sinter bed. The optimum proportion of coke-breeze in the mixture was checked on an industrial sinter plant. It was found that with 10% breeze, 87.5% calcination of limestone can be obtained. The calcination takes place mainly during the passage of the strand under the igniter, the installation of the second ignition hood will permit

Card 1/3

Intensification of the Sintering Process by Calcinating the Limestone Added to the Top Layer of the Charge

a decrease of the breeze content in the mixture. If the lime calcined on the top of the bed is returned to the sinter mix in the unslaked form a 10.5% increase in the output of sinter can be obtained. In such case burned lime which does not adhere to the sinter should be removed from the top of the bed at the end of the sinter strand and returned to the mixing drum. For this purpose a suction slit is proposed. If the lime is not separated from the bed it will be returned to the sinter mix with return fines (providing vibrating screens are available) in slaked form. In this case an 8% increase in the sinter output can be obtained. Chemical composition and size distribution of raw materials used for the experiments is given in Table 1. Experimental set up is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The influence of moisture content, breeze content, the amount of the limestone per unit of bed area and the size of limestone on the calcination of limestone, bed permeability and sintering rate are shown in Figures 3-6. The influence of the amount of limestone being calcined with its simultaneous return to the sinter mix on the vertical

Intensification of the Sintering Process by Calcinating the Limestone Added to the Top Layer of the Charge

speed of sintering (A) and on the total duration of sintering process is shown in Figure 7. In the editorial note it is stated that on further development of the method it is necessary to secure the constancy of the proportion of lime in sinter and the maintenance of sanitary working conditions. There are 1 table and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod Zaporozhstal'.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

DRIMBO, A. V.,

133-58-3-2/29

AUTHORS: Pritykin, D.P. and Drimbo, A.V., Engineers

TITLE: Methods of Decreasing Stoppages for Repairs of Sinter Plant Equipment (Puti sokrashcheniya prostoyev aglomeratsionnogo oborudovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 3, pp 202-206 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A considerable decrease in stoppages of the operation of the sinter plant on the above works associated with repairs of mechanical equipment was obtained: from 2,040 hours in 1955 to 977 in 1956 and 269 in the first half of 1957. This was due to improvements in the design of some equipment. The changes introduced are described and illustrated.
There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (Zaporozhstal' Works)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

D[illegible]O, A.V., inzh.; [illegible], D.P., inzh.

Increasing the [illegible] area in [illegible] furnaces. Stal' 20 no.6:481-484 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'". (Sintering)

DRIMBO, A.V., inzh.; PRITYKIN, D.P., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.B., inzh.

Testing of a redesigned D-3500-13 sintering furnace exhauster.
Stal' 22 no.2:110 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaporozhskiy sovnarkhoz, zavod "Zaporozhstal'" i TSentroenergochermet.
(Sintering—Equipment and supplies)

PRITYKIN, Danil Petrovich; DRIMBO, Aleksandr Viktorovich; LANOVSKAYA, M.R., red.izd-va; [redacted], tekhn. red.

[Modernizing the sintering department of the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant] Rekonstruktsiia aglomeratsionnoi fabriki zavoda "Zaporozhstal'." Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 94 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Zaporozh'ye--Iron and steel plants) (Sintering)

DEGTYARIK, N.V., inzh.; DRIMKO, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Automatic control of raw material feed in sintering plants.
Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.9:11-12 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

The variation of the electrical conductivity of certain resistance alloys of the solid-solution type. T. Dilgumitá, D. Druiner, and E. Pokt. *Rev. phys., Acad. rep. populaire Roumaine* 3, No. 3, 63-80(1958)(in French); cf. *C.A.* 53, 2812d.—The temp.-cond. characteristics of 5 alloys are discussed on the basis of 2 hypotheses. One, a proposed order-disorder transformation, accounts for the range of temp. over which the characteristic has a neg. slope. The other permits the same temp.-cond. variation, but postulates the gradual disappearance of certain agglomerates (lacunas) in the solid soln. with increasing temp. For the Cr–Ni alloys studied, the Hall const. is pos. As a result, for more of the electrons, there is a 2nd mechanism of conduction through the lacunas. This complex method of conduction occurs, directly as a result of impurities and defect, in the upper level of the conduction band. B. M. Sherwood

Elec Engr

A semiconductor component of electrical properties in some resistant alloys of the solid-solution type. T. Dulmită, D. Drimer, and B. Fokt. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii și cercetări de metalurgie* 3, 151-60(1958).—Investigations were carried out in order to classify resistant metallic materials from the point of view of their possible semicond. behavior. Wire specimens were produced *in vacuo*, and measurements of elec. resistance were also carried out *in vacuo*. The specimens contained: (*1*) Ni 79.4, Cr 20.6; (*2*) Ni 78.45, Cr 19.46; (*3*) Ni 78.11, Cr 20.25; (*4*) Ni 41.21, Cu 58.6; (*5*) Ni 20.52, Cr 7.2, Cu 71.1%. The results were plotted in a coördinate system of log σ(σ = elec. cond. in m./ohm sq. mm.) and $1/T \times 10^3$ (T = abs. temp.). *1* and *2* present a semicond. component; *3*, in a limited temp. range; *4* has no such component and has a typically metallic behavior; *5* shows neither semiconductor component nor metallic behavior. It is hypothesized that a modification in the interat. bond takes place, owing to alloying.

Felicitas D. Goodman

6

Semiconductor properties of antimony-zinc alloys. M. Protopopescu, D. Driner, E. Pokt, and C. Dulimita. *Acad. rep. populare Romine, Studii cercetări met.* 4, 83-97, (1959).—The variations of the elec. and thermoelec. properties of Sb-Zn alloys are investigated as functions of their compn. and structure. The alloys are produced in vacuo or under Ar. Zn, purified to 99.92, and Sb, purified to 99.88 and 99.9998%, are used. The elec. resistance, as a function of the compn. and the structure of the alloys, shows a pronounced max. in the case of SbZn at ρ = 14,320 $\mu\Omega$-cm. With 30-45% Zn the semiconductor character of the alloys is especially notable. In a no. of these alloys the activation energy for the thermal transitions of the charge carriers $\Delta\epsilon$ is calcd. to be 0.40 e.v. The relation between the thermo-e.m.f. (α) and the elec. cond. (σ) is α = 456.0–81.4 log σ in the entire range of the alloy system Sb-Zn.

Felicitas D. Grodman

Distr: 4E3c/4E2c

21

Semiconductor properties of cadmium-antimony alloys. Marius Protopopescu, Dolphi Drimer, and Emeric Fokt. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii cercetări mat.* 4, 311–38 (1959); cf. Yurkov, *C.A.* 51, 11051*a*.—A literature survey of the phase diagram Cd–Sb revealed 3 definite compounds CdSb and Cd_3Sb_2. Because of the difference in m.p. of Cd and Sb, their great reactivity, and the volatility of Cd, in order to form pure and stable compounds, the melting and prepn. of the alloy was performed in evacuated (10^{-3} mm.) vials of Jena glass and quartz, by using Cd and Sb of high purity (Cd 99.88% and Sb 99.86%) and for the last series of alloys, zone-refined Sb (99.9998%). Forty alloys of various compns. were prepd., in rectangular bars (3 × 6 × 30 mm.) with all faces polished by metallographic techniques. Microstructure, microhardness, elec. resistance, and thermo-e.m.f. were detd. The structural constituents were analyzed by selective attack reagents; the semiconductor properties of the alloys were evaluated by detg. the elec. resistance as function of compn., the elec. cond. as function of temp., and the mean coeff. of the thermo-e.m.f. Better semiconductor properties were found for CdSb, the elec. resistance of which is 2500 times (22,210 ohm-cm.), and the mean coeff. of the thermo-e.m.f. 200 times, that of pure Cd. In alloys contg. excess of metal these values are considerably reduced, but not in accord with the distribution of the constituents in the alloy. No semiconductor properties were found for Cd_3Sb_2. The theoretically expected correlation between the coeff. of thermo-e.m.f. α and the elec. cond. σ, of differently proportioned alloys of Cd and Sb, $\alpha = A - B \lg \sigma$, was verified exptl. for the region Cd + CdSb. The exptl. results were interpreted in light of the electronic theory of metals and semiconductors, and hypotheses were suggested for explanation of $A^{II}B^{V}$ phases, the structural, phys., and semiconductor properties of ZnSb and CdSb being compared.

M. Ben Eliezer

Distr: 4E1x(g)/4E2c/4E2d(b) 2 cys

Intermetallic compounds with semiconductor properties of the type $A^{II}B^{IV}$. T. Dulămiță, D. Drimer, and E. Fokt. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii cercetări met.* 4, 511–23 (1959).—Two compds. of the type $A^{II}B^{IV}$, Mg_2Sn and Mg_2Pb (which crystallize in the reciprocal system of Si and Ge), were compared in order to det. the influence of the lattice structure on the semiconductor characteristics and in what way they vary in the same column (of the periodic table) as a function of the at. no. of one of its components. The compds. were prepd. by using the purest available components, melting under a protective layer of anhyd. $MgCl_2$ 55, anhyd. KCl 40, and NH_4Cl 5% in a graphite crucible, necessitating an initial excess of Mg (2% in the case of Mg_2Sn) in order to achieve rigorous stoichiometric compn., then a thermal treatment (48 hrs. at 450–500°, inert atm., cooling to 200° at 10°/hr.), a subsequent more advanced purification, and eventual production of a monocrystal. The specimens underwent metallographic and microhardness study. The semiconductor properties were detd. by comparing the resistivity measurements, by detn. of the elec. cond. variation with temp. (20–420°) and of the sign and value of the thermo-e.m.f. Since Mg_2Sn was found to be a semiconductor, while Mg_2Pb has metallic properties, it is not the cryst. structure which dets. semicond. This transition (along the periodic table column) of semiconductor properties to metallic properties, can be explained by the fact that the probability for the electrons in the peripheral layers to pass the conduction level into the valence level, grows with the at. no. of the element. Thus, the characteristics of the intermetallic compds. can be predicted. 17 references. M. Ben Bitesc

2-MJC (JO)(RJ)

4

DRIMER, D.

Distr: 4E2c(m)

4
1-RDM
1-MJC(JD)

Purification of tellurium. N. Petrescu, M. Protopopescu, and D. Drimer. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii cercetări metl.* 5, 51-62(1960).—Tech. pure (97.8%) Te, contg. Pb 1, Se 1, Bi 0.1, Cu 0.01, Ag 0.05, Fe 0.001, Si 0.005, Al 0.005, Mg 0.0005, Na 0.01, Au 0.0001%, has been further purified by distn. *in vacuo*, owing to the large differences in vapor pressure between Te and the majority of the impurities (Au, Fe, Si, Cu, Ag, Bi, Pb, Sb) at relatively low temps. The distns. were performed in a quartz retort and in a Cr–Mo steel retort, collecting the deposited Te on a cool tube. The temps. were 450–600° and the residual pressures 0.15–0.002 mm. Hg. In all cases the impurities were eliminated up to the limit determinable by spectrographical analysis. Distn. rates were 4 g./sq. cm. hr. at 0.002 mm. Hg and 450°, 15 at 500°, 15 at 550°, and 40 at 600°. Best results were obtained at 600° and 0.01–0.001 mm. Hg when the impurities were below a few p.p.m. Distn. is stopped after 80–90% of the Te is distd., since complete distn. is accompanied by an increase in impurity content of the condensate. A bar of Te contg. Pb 0.05, Cu 0.001, Bi 0.01, Ag 0.0005, Sn 0.0001, Cd 0.0005, Fe 0.0005, Si 0.001, Al 0.001, Mg 0.0001, Na 0.005% was purified by means of zone melting in a quartz tube. Detn. of elec. cond. curves as function of temp. indicated a less efficient purification, but tests of zone purification of vacuum-distd. Te gave very good results, the refined Te corresponding to the exigencies of semiconductors (less than 1.6×10^{16} impurity atoms/g.-atom). M. Ben Fücser

CTT

S/058/62/000/010/093/093
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Protopopescu, M., Petrescu, N., Drimer, D., Moroianu, A.

TITLE: InSb semiconductor compounds for magnetometer pickups

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 6 - 7, abstract 10-4-12ch ("Studii şi cercetări metalurgie Acad. RPR", 1961, v. 6, no. 4, 375 - 393, Rumanian; summaries in Russian and French)

TEXT: The production of InSb semiconductor compounds possessing high electron mobility to serve for the manufacture of magnetometer pickups with domestic raw materials of commercial purity was considered. The initial metals were purified by the evaporation of impurities or by vacuum distillation and the subsequent refining by zone melting. From the indium and antimony obtained in this way, InSb was synthesized in vacuum or argon-filled ampoules. Three zone melting versions were applied to the InSb compound by using original equipment. The middle part of the ingots was obtained with a purity degree of $1.8...3.7 \cdot 10^{16}$ ionized atoms per cm^3 after 15 - 23 zone passages. A study of microstructure

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S/058/62/000/010/093/093
A061/A101

InSb semiconductor compounds for magnetometer pickups

and microhardness exposed the effect of zone melting on the homogeneity of the material. The values obtained for electric resistivity and the Hall constant fully fit the conditions of magnetometer pickup manufacture.

From the authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DRIMER, D.; TARANU, P.; HAFNER, A.; VESCAN, L.; NEMODA, L.

Studies on the diffusion of antimony in monocrystalline silicon.
Studii fiz tehn Iasi 13 no.1:39-50 '62.

DRIMER, M.

Technical and economic indexes for dwelling buildings with floorings from prefabricated parts. p. 53.

REVISTA CONSTRUCTIILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Rominia si Ministerul Constructiilor si al Materialelor de Constructii) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

DROGEANU, N., prof. ing.; DRIMER, M., ing.; LASZLO, N.; BARBAIANI, M., ing.

Evolution of structure resistance of apartment houses.
Rev constr si mat constr 16 no.8:393-410 Ag '64.

1. State Committee for Constructions, Architecture, and Town Planning (for Drogeanu). 2. Head of Workshop, Institute of Technical Construction Planning (for Drimer). 3. Chief Engineer, Central Institute of Studies, Scientific Research, and Planning for Construction Architecture and Town Planning, Bucharest. (for Laszlo). 4. Head of Workshop, Central Institute of Studies, Scientific Research, and Planning for Construction, Architecture, and Town Planning, Bucharest (for Barbaiani).

DRIMMER, G.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: HIDROTEHNICA. Vol. 3, no. 8, Aug. 1958

DRIMMER, G. Hydraulic modeling of the bends of large rivers with fixed beds. p. 285

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

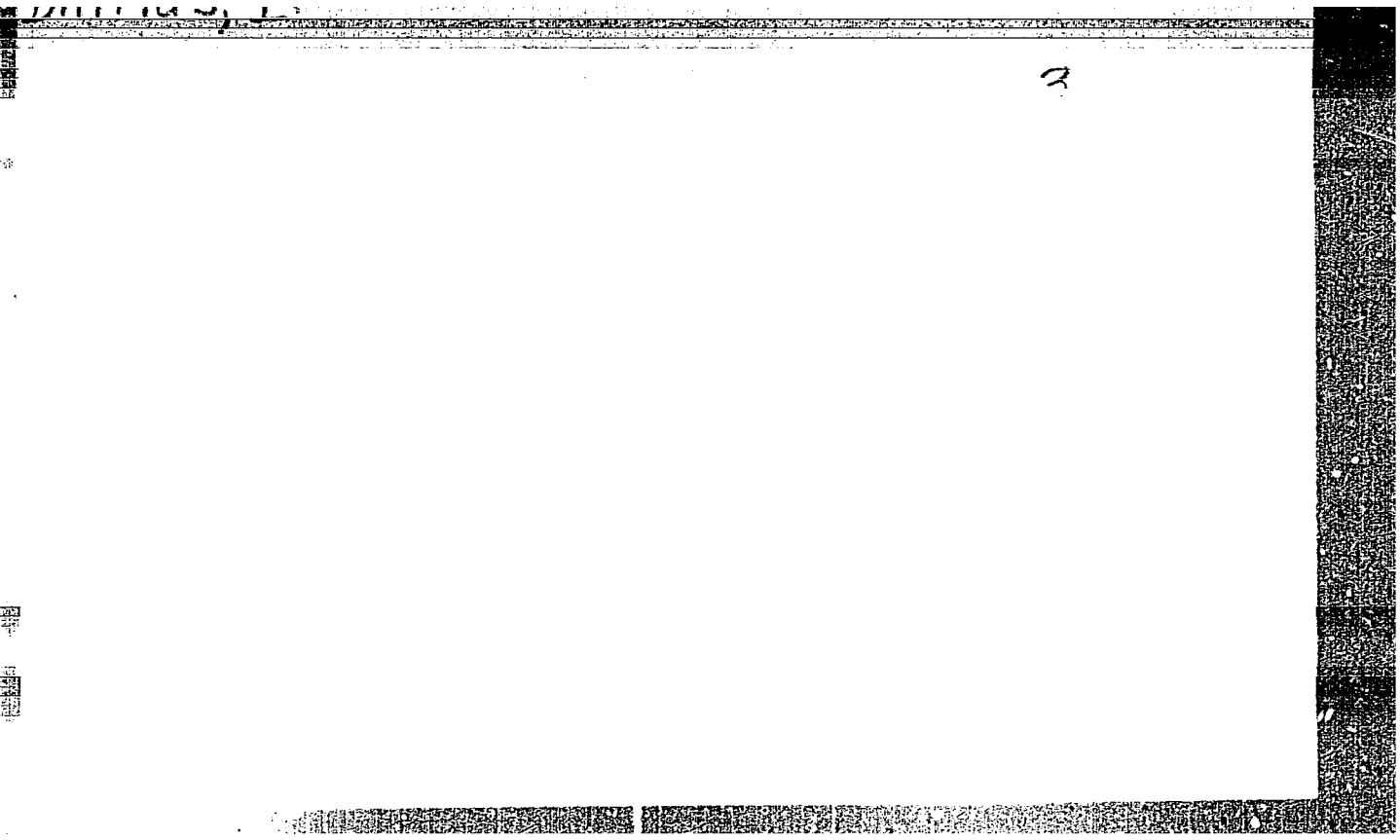
DRIMUS, I.

CH

Nitromethane and its homologs. I. Drimus and D. Con-[illegible] Rev. chim. (Bucharest) 5, 1[illegible] bibliography. 30 references. Gerard [illegible]ulleger

HUNG

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041121(



DRIMUS, I.

H-25

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes, Soaps, Detergents, Flotation Agents.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34033.

Author : I. Drimus, M. Klang, I. Manase.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Study of Composition of Some Neutral Products of Paraffin Oxidation.

Orig Pub: Studii şi cercetări chim., 1955, 3, No 3-4, 265-273.

Abstract: The studied neutral products were produced by the oxidation of paraffin (P) by air at 113 ± 3° to the acid number (AN) = 70 with following saponification with 30%-ual NaOH solution; the P, which had not reacted, was separated as a fatty layer, which was the first non-saponifiable

Card : 1/4

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes. Soaps, Detergents, Flotation Agents.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34033.

product (I); the dispersed P, which was the second non-saponifiable product (II), was distilled off with steam from the saponified solution. Oxidized P, I and II; acid numbers - 70, 0 and 1; saponification numbers (SN) - 125, 9 and 10; ester numbers (EN) - 55, 9 and 9, hydroxyl numbers (HN) - 19, 23 and 70 correspondingly; yield (in g per 100 g of oxidized P): I - 50, II - 13. The extraction of alcohols was carried out with a double amount of methyl alcohol. An extract with AC = 0, SN = 20 and HN = 153 was obtained from I, yield 4.5%. Two extracts with AC-s = 2 to 3 and 0.1, SN-s = 35 and 13, HN-s = 200 and 165 to 172 correspondingly were obtained from II, yield 20 and 7%. At the dis-

Card : 2/4

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34033.

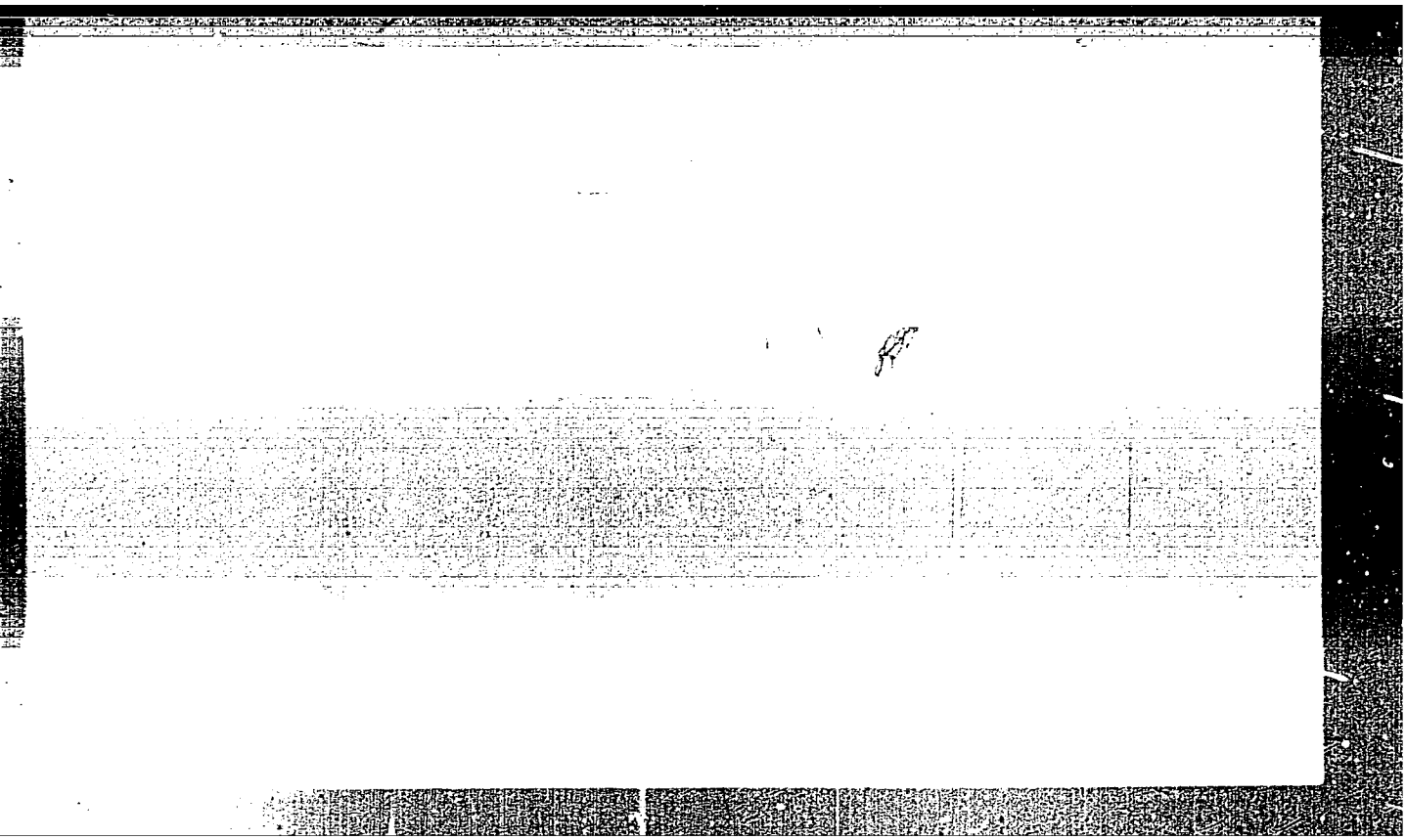
tillation of the first extract, fractions with boiling points from 90 to 170° and from 170 to 220°, yield 45.5 and 42.0%, AN-s = 4 and 3, SN-s = 41.6 and 27, HN-s = 192 and 184 correspondingly were obtained. After a preliminary saponification and extract with ether (yield 80%) from the first extract, fractinns with boiling points from 90 to 170° and from 170 to 210°, yield 51 and 24%, AN-s = 0, SN-s = 5 and 2, HN-s = 226 to 208 were obtained. The distillation of the second extract produced fractions with boiling points from 80 to 170° and from 170 to 210°, yield 32 and 53%, AN-s = 0, SN-s = 32 and 10, HN-s = 180 and 127. The

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes, Soaps, Detergents, Flotation Agents. H-25

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34033.

use of dilute methyl alcohol increases the HN, but sharply reduces the extract yield.

Card : 4/4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041121(

DRIMUS, I.

Rumania/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents, I-25

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63464

Author: Drimus, I., Klang, M., Monasse, I.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Fatty Alcohols from Neutral Products of Paraffin Oxidation

Original Periodical: Fabricarea alcoolilor grasi din produsele neutre de la oxidarea parafinei. Rev. chim., 1955, 6, No 6, 269-273; Rumanian; Russian resumé

Abstract: Brief description of the preparation of fatty alcohols: (a) from sperm whale fat; (b) by reduction of esters of fatty acids with metallic Na; (c) by reduction of esters of natural and synthetic fatty acids with hydrogen under high pressure; (d) by reduction of aldehydes and ketones; (e) by direct oxidation of paraffin; (f) by

Card 1/2

Rumania/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents, I-25

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63464

Abstract: oxosynthesis from olefins. It is proposed to recover the alcohols from the nonsaponifiables, obtained on oxidation of paraffin to fatty acids, with methyl alcohol. After distilling off CH_3OH the crude fatty alcohols are obtained which are fractionated by distillation.

Card 2/2

DRIMUS, I.; GONIVER, D.

"Reprocessing of waste products from the nuclear reactor."

p. 135 (Revista De Chimie) Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1956
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

DRINUS, I.

DRINUS, I.; GUERON, I.

Professor Constantin I. Istrati; a great Rumanian chemist(1850-1918).

P. 73 (REVISTA DE CHIMIE) (Bucuresti, Rumania) Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

DRIMUS, I.

Distr: 453c 2 cys

Initiation of the oxidation reaction of technical paraffin by means of the γ-radiation of Co^{60}. I. Drimus, G. Ioanid, A. Drăgut, P. Vasilescu, and V. Dumitrescu. *Acad. rep. populară Romînă, Studii cercetări chim.* 7, No. 1, 79–94 (1959).—The effect of γ-radiation on the oxidn. of some Romanian tech. paraffins was studied by measuring the acidity, peroxide, and sapon. indexes as a function of radiation dose and temp. The possibility of oxidizing preirradiated paraffins also was examd. and a schematic drawing of a pilot plant utilizing this method is presented. It is concluded that the radiochem. reaction offers definite advantages over the conventional catalytic oxidn. process.

S. Alexander Stern

RUM/3-59-10-9/16

15(8)

AUTHORS: Drimus, I., Lecturer and Segal, Francisc, Engineer

TITLE: Aliphatic Double-Base Acids Obtained by the Profound Oxidation of Paraffins

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1959, Vol 10, Nr 10, pp 586-589

ABSTRACT: These experiments were conducted on the basis of Rumanian petroleum paraffins with 52°C as melting point and containing a maximum of 10% isoparaffin. The action of nitric acid upon pre-oxidate paraffin with air or oxygen was studied up to various acidity indexes. Generally, operations were conducted with HNO_3, a specific weight of 1.4 - 1.45, with ammonium vanadate as a catalyst. The pressure was normal and the temperature 70-90°C. Tests with HNO_3 with specific gravities higher than 1.5 are difficult because the reaction is exothermic due to abundant foam. The production of double-base acids starting with paraffin has a great

Card 1/2

Aliphatic Double-Base Acids Obtained by the Profound Oxidation of Paraffins

technical importance since basic raw materials are insured and the acids obtained make manufacture possible from macromolecular products and plasticizers with properties in proportion to the length of the catena of the acid used. Direct paraffin oxidation with oxygen and oxidation of preoxidate paraffin with oxygen and oxidation with nitric acid as a second step indicate the formation of the same series of aliphatic double-base acids with the catena length C_2-C_{10}, succinic acid being in larger quantity. When nitric acid is used for oxidation of a paraffin pre-oxidized with oxygen or water it yields up to 40-50% double-base acids. The above figures are valid for complex utilization of oxidized products. There are 3 photos, 8 tables and 1 graph. This article was completed in July 1958.

21(3)(8) RUM/3-59-10-10/16

AUTHORS: Drăgut, A; Ioanid, D.; Drimus, I., and Dumitrescu,V.

TITLE: Initiating Oxidation Reaction With the Aid of Radioactive Radiations.

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1959, Vol 10, Nr 10, pp 589-593

ABSTRACT: The influence of the total dose upon the following was studied in this article: a) Products of the oxidation reaction. It was established that extended radiation of the oxidation reaction causes a reduction of the peroxide factor and the acidity, and an increase of the ester factor; b) Conversion into acid. It was established that the increase in acid conversion by approximately 7.5 units corresponded to an increase of the total dose from $1.15.10^{19}$ ev to $2.88.10^{19}$ ev.
The influence of the dose delivered upon the oxidation reaction was studied; it was established that the dose delivered tended to increase the acidity factor by diminishing the induction period.

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Initiating Oxidation Reaction With the Aid of Radioactive Radiations

Also, it was established that the acid conversion of the paraffin decreased.
The influence of the temperature upon the oxidation reaction was also studied, establishing that: a) The acidity increased with the temperature attaining a maximum at 150°C; b) the peroxide value decreased with the increase in temperature; c) the percent of acid conversion of the paraffin increased. During the experiments conducted at the Laboratorul de radiochimie (Radiochemical Laboratory) of ICECHIM and previously published, the Laboratory phase of the method of oxidation for technical paraffin was developed. The influence of the dose delivered upon the oxidation process is not very well known; N.A.Bah and collaborators found that at low temperatures, the yield of the oxidation reaction does not depend on the dose delivered at the beginning of the

RUM/3-59-10-10/16

Initiating Oxidation Reaction With the Aid of Radioactive Radiations

process, but that the yield of the secondary reactions greatly depends on it.
There are 5 graphs and 4 tables.

Card 3/3

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AUTHORS: Drăgut, A.; Ioanid, G.; Drimuş, I.; Stoian, D.; Dumitrescu, V.

TITLE: Ionizing Radiation, as Initiator of the Oxidation Reaction of Paraffin

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 270 - 275

TEXT: The initiation of the oxidation reaction of hydrocarbons has been examined already several times before (Refs. 1 - 8), including the authors of subject article. Results of laboratory research encouraged the authors to continue this work in order to develop a larger installation. On the basis of the laboratory work, general conclusions could be drawn with regard to the variation of the acidity and saponification indexes in function of different parameters. The results of the experiments are shown (Figs. 1 and 2). Long lasting experiments (15 - 19 h) have also been conducted, the results of which are listed in Table 1. In order to eliminate a series of difficulties arising at establishing the initiation of the oxidation reaction of paraffin in a pilot station, a series of experiments has been conducted. At these experiments the paraffin has been irradiated before starting the oxidation reaction. The results have been

Card 1/3

Ionizing Radiation, as Initiator of the Oxidation Reaction of Paraffin

published in a previous work (Ref. 6). The considerations, which have led to the examination of the effect of preliminary irradiation, were of practical nature: a) elimination of stirring in the irradiation zone; b) the absorbed power has been increased by eliminating the stirring. Based on the laboratory results (Refs. 5 - 7) the authors have started the development of a pilot station, which consists of an irradiating installation (Fig. 3), and a 150-kg oxidation installation (Fig. 4). The irradiation has been accomplished with gamma radiation of the fission products contained in the bars of the experimental reactor of the Institutul de Fizică Atomică al Academiei R.P.R. (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Rumanian Academy) in Bucharest. The results of the experiments conducted in the pilot station are shown in Table 2. Brief reference is made to four different experimental charges. The oxidation has been accomplished in pure oxygen; the results obtained are given in Figure 7. The authors have then taken a 300 g sample from the No. 3 charge. After complete separation and extraction of the non-saponifying matters with gasoline, 87.5 g of fatty acids with an acidity index of 160 mg KOH/g substance have been obtained by scission with hydrochloric acid. After a vacuum distillation at 1 mm Hg, three fractions

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A125/A026

Ionizing Radiation, as Initiator of the Oxidation Reaction of Paraffin

have been obtained which are listed in Table 3. These fractions have been chromatographically analyzed to establish the nature and quantity of fatty acids formed by the oxidation process. On the basis of these results obtained in the laboratory and in the pilot station with a Co^{60} source by using the fission products as a radiation source, an application of this initiating procedure on industrial scale is being planned. There are 3 tables, 7 figures and 10 references: 6 Rumanian, 3 Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institutul de Cercetări Chimice (Chemical Research Institute);
Institutul de Fizică Atomică (Institute of Nuclear Physics)

X

Card 3/3

DRIMUS, I.

R/003/60/011/005/018/023
A125/A026

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: Meeting of the Chemical Industry

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 299 - 302

TEXT: In the meeting on "Radioisotopes in Research and Chemical Industry",
held on March 7 - 8, 1960, organized by Secția Chimie - Comisia de Radiochimie
(Chemical Section - Radiochemical Commission) led by Dr. G. Ioanid and opened by
lecturer I. Drimuș, President of the Chemical Section, and by Professor, Acade-
mician S. Titeica, the following papers were read: "Production of Radioactive
Isotopes in Rumania" by C. Chiotan; "Production of Radioactive Iron From Com-
plex Combinations by Szillard-Chalmers Reactions" by C. Chiotan and A. Gemunche;
"Gammagraphical Sources Produced at the Institute of Nuclear Physics" by [illegible]
lea, P. Florican and N. Onescu; "Principles for Planning and Organization of
the Radiochemical Laboratories" by Al. Busilă; "Protection of the Organism A-
gainst the Noxious Action of Ionizing Radiations With the Aid of Some Chemical
Compounds" by Gh. [illegible]; "Decontamination Within the Laboratories Operating
With Radioactive Isotopes" by I. Gaspar and D. Serban; "Application of Radioac-

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tive Isotopes in Chemical Industry" by G. Ioanid; "Achievements at the I.F.A.
in the Field of the Radiation Chemistry" by D. [illegible]; "Ionizing Radiation,
Initiator of the Oxidation Reaction of Paraffin" by G. Ioanid, Al. [illegible]
Drimuș, A. Stoian and V. Dumitrescu; "Polymerization and Grafting Operations
Under the Influence of Ionizing Radiations" by [illegible], F. [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]; "Sterilization of Medicines With Gamma Radiation" by D. Arizan, [illegible]
an and A. Constantinidi; "Synthesis of Medicines by Traced Atoms" by D. Arizan,
P. Adrian and A. Constantinide; "Application of Radioactive Isotopes in Chemical
Research" by [illegible]; "Achievements in Radiochemistry at the Chemical Insti-
tute of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Affiliation and at the Department of Anorgan-
ic Chemistry of the Babeș-Bolyai University" by [illegible], Gh. [illegible] and N. [illegible]
"Tempering Processes in the Szillard-Chalmers Effect" by T. Costea; "Reactions
of Isotopic Exchanges in Heterogeneous Medium" by I. Gilnar; "Contributions to
the Study of the Ionic Exchange on Cationic Resins. Utilization of Organic Sol-
vents as Eluant Agents in the Cationic Exchange" by O. Constantinescu; "Works
of the Researchers at the I.F.A. With Regard to the Utilization of Radioactive
Isotopes in Analytic Chemistry" by [illegible]; "Radiochemical Determinations
in Ferrous Metallurgy" by Gh. Dumitrescu and "Radiometric Measurings in Chemical
Industry" by Gh. Ioanid.

Card 2/2

SURNAME, Given Names DRIMUS, I.

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: [illegible] given]

Affiliation: Chemical Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Chimice).

Source: Bucharest, Revista de Chimie, Vol 12, No 8, Aug 1961, pp 503.

Data: "A Catalyzed Diels-Alder Reaction."

Authors:

BOTA, T.
BUCUR, C.
DRIMUS, I.
STANESCU, L.
SANDULESCU, D.

GPO 981643

MATASA, C.; DRIMUS, I.; BANCIU, A. S.

Prospects of preparing caprolactam in Rumania through the nitration of cyclohexane. Analele chimie 16 no.1:97-158 Ja-Mr '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Hexahydroazepinone) (Nitration) (Cyclohexane)

VELEA,I.; DRIMUS,I.; MATASA,Cl; CRISTESCU,C.

A comparison between the main methods of obtaining caprolactam.
Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.10:581-595 0'63.

DRIMUS, L. ; SEGAL, F.

Obtainment of aliphatic dibasic acids by means of deep oxidation of paraffins. p. 586

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. (Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chemici si Asociatia Stiintifica A Inginerilor si Thenicienilor din Rominia) Bucuresti, Rumania, Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, August 1959
UNCL.

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

[illegible] : [illegible]Biol., No.14, 1958, No.63359

[illegible] : [illegible]our, Al., Drimus, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Methods of Storing Potatoes.

ORIG. PUB. : Gradina, via si livada, 1957, 6, No. 12, 16-19

[illegible] : No abstract

Card: 1/1

DRIMUS, R.

Some aspects of the chemicalization of agriculture. p. 261

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.
Uncl.

DRIMUS, R. AND OTHERS.

Efficacy of some domestic pesticides; preliminar note. p. 567

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. (Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chemiei si Asociatia Stiintifica a Ingineriler si Tehnicieniler din Romania) Bucuresti, Rumania, Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, August 1959

Uncl.

MEL'MAN, Yu.P.; DRIN', M.M.

Anatomical and physiological basis and experience in the use of a novocaine block below the stomach for anesthesia in labor. Ped., akush. i gin. 22 no.3:54-57 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra anatomii (zav. - prof. Yu.P.Mel'man) i kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. O.V.Anisimov) Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent O.O.Babenko [H.O.Babenko]).
(NOVOCAINE) (ANESTHESIA IN OBSTETRICS)

DRIMBERG, A.A.; YAKOVLEV, A.D.; SOKOLOVA, Z.S.

Method for determining ester groups of polyacrylic and polymethacrylic esters. Zav. lab. 23 no.1:26 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta.
(Esters) (Acrylic acid)

DRINBERG, A. Ya. DECEASED '58

Chemistry see ILC

DRINBERG, Anatoliy Yakovlevich; GUREVICH,E.S.; TIKHOMIROV, A.V.

[Technology of non-metal coatings] Tekhnologiia nemetallicheskikh pokrytii. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry, 1957. 588 p. illus. (MIRA 15:5)
(Protective coatings)

STANKOVIC, I.; DRINCIC, V.

Causes of blindness in the Belgrade region. Higijena 12 no.1:15-25 '60.

(BLINDNESS etiol)

VOLOSTNOVA, M.B.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, M.A. [deceased]. Prinimali uchastiye: DRINEVICH, M.D.; KOROLEVA, M.K.; MIROPOL'SKIY, Ya.A.; YEROFEYEV, I.A., red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.; KOVALENKO, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Dictionary of Russian transcriptions of geographical names] Slovar' russkoi transkriptsii geograficheskikh nazvanii. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR. Pt.2. [Foreign geographical names] Geograficheskie nazvaniia na territorii zarubezhnykh stran. 1959. 167 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Geography--Dictionaries)

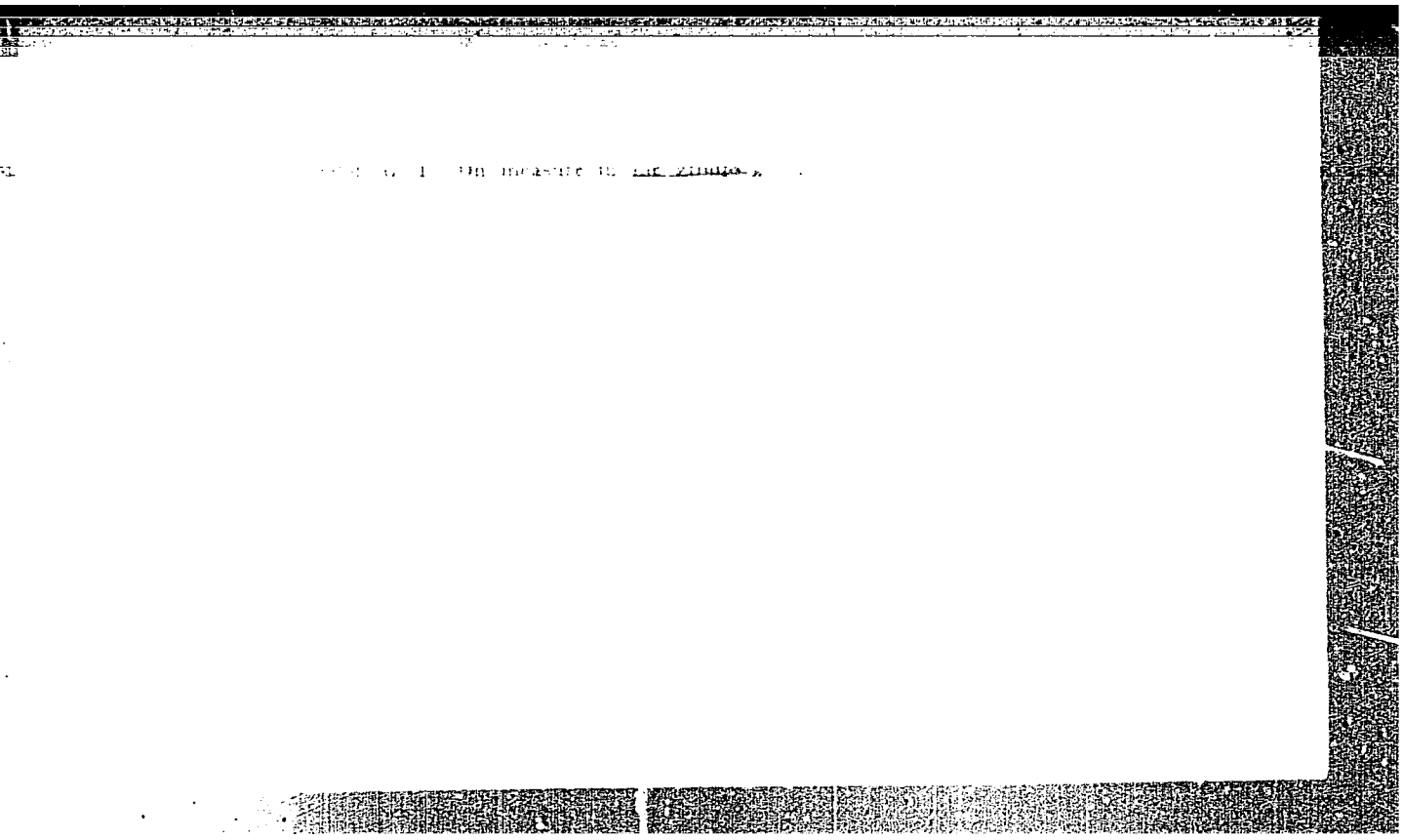
DRINEVICH, M.V. (Moscow).

Problem of feeding patients with maxillofacial affections. Med.sestra (MLRA 6:7)
no.7:20-22 Jl '53.
(Jaws--Diseases) (Face--Diseases) (Nurses and nursing)

DRINFEL'D, G. I.

Pro operatori, yaki perestavlyayut' integral'ni invarianti neperervno i grupi peretvoren'. Kiyev, Zh. in-ta matem. AN USSR, 4 (1940), 157-163.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A. G.,
Markushevich, A. I.,
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948



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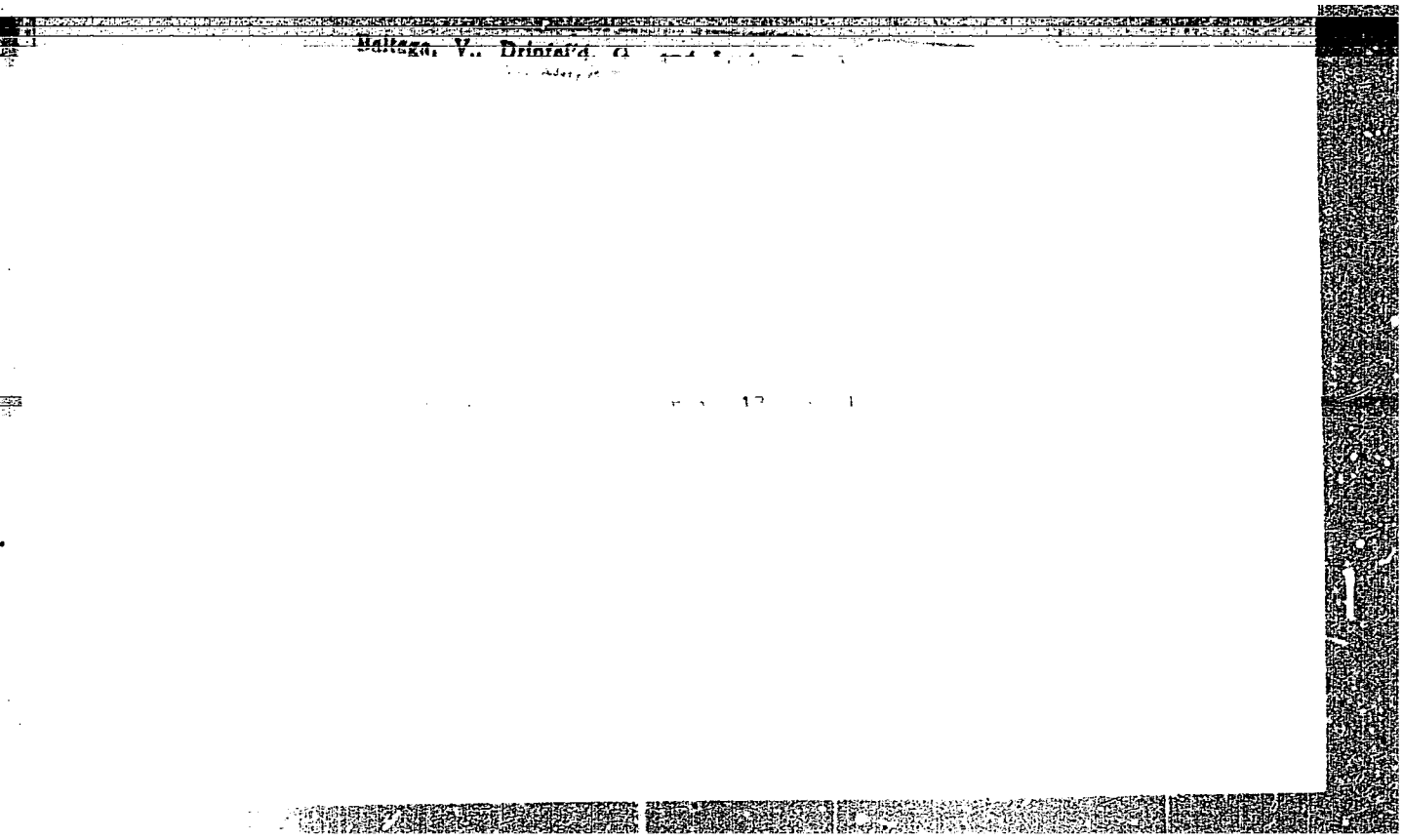

DRINFEL'D, G. I.

Transtsendentnost' chisel π i e [Transcendentality of numbers π and e]. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo universiteta, 1952. 76 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, August 1953.

DRINFEL'D, G. I.

Call Nr: AF 1108825

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress (Cont.) Moscow, Jun-Jul '56, Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.
Mention is made of Petrovskiy, I. G. and Andronov, A. A.

There are 4 references, all of them English.

Dzhavadov, M. A. (Baku). Spaces Over Alternions and Their Application for the Geometric Interpretation of Spinor Representations of Non-Euclidean Space Motion. 149-151

Drinfel'd, G. I. (Khar'kov). Theory of Integral Invariants and Integral Geometry. 151

Yegorov, I. P. (Penza). Equiaffine Spaces of Third Lacunarity. 151-152

There are 2 references, both of them USSR.

Zalgaller, V. A. (Leningrad). On the Fundamentals of the Theory of Two-dimensional Manifolds of a Bounded Curvature. 152

There is 1 USSR reference.
Card 49/80

DRUKKELID, G.I.; MARCHENKO, V.A.; POVZNER, A.Ya.

Concerning certain works on analysis and algebra published by the Kharkov University. Uch.zap.KHGU 65:59-64 '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Kharkov--Mathematics--Study and teaching)

DRINFEL'D, Gershon Ikhelevich; LANDKOF, N.S., dotsent, otv.red.; VAYNBERG, D.A., red.; TROPCHENKO, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Supplement to the general course in mathematical analysis] Dopolneniia k obshchemu kursu matematicheskogo analiza. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. univ., 1958. 117 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Calculus)

MARCHEVSKIY, Mikhail Nikolayevich, prof.; DRINFEL'D, G.I., prof., otv.red.; PROKOPENKO, M.I., red.; CHERNYSHENKO, Ya.T., tekhn.red.

[Theory of numbers; brief course] Teoriia chisel; kratkii kurs. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ., 1958. 143 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Numbers, Theory of)

DRINFEL'D, G.I. [Drinfel'd, H.I.] ; KIM KIONG

Integral invariants of Pfaff's completely integrable systems of differential equations. Dop. AN URSR no.6:713-716 '63
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR I.Z.Shtokalo.

DRINFEL'D, G.I. [Drinfel'd, H.I.]; LUTSENKO, A.V.

Measure of sets of curves of the second order. Dop. AN URSR no.1: 14-17 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR I.Z. Shtokalo.

68-58-3-11/22

AUTHORS: Nenich, V.N., Drinfel'd, P.I., Tselykovskaya, N.K. and Pristavko, F.I.

TITLE: Effluents from the Indene-Coumarone Resin Plant and Possibilities of Their Purification (Stochnyye vody tsekha Inden-Kumaronovykh smol i vozmozhnosti ikh obezvrezhivaniya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 40 - 44 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Biological treatment of coke oven effluents deteriorated when the effluent from the Indene-Coumarone Resin Plant was added . Methods of pre-treatment of this effluent were investigated. It was found that the best results are obtained when the neutralised effluent is passed through a vacuo-filter in order to separate aluminium hydroxide (derived from aluminium chloride, the catalyst used for polymerisation), then into a settling tank for the separation of benzole. After the separation of benzole, the effluent is passed into the biological treatment tank. At present, an installation based on the above scheme (Fig.5) is being designed. There are 4 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kadiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Kadiyevka Coke Oven Works)

Card 1/1

[redacted]

HENICH, V.N.; DRINFEL'D, P.I.; TSELYKOVSKAYA, N.K.; DAKHNENKO, N.Ya.

Dephenolization of waste waters from recovery plants by the "microbe method." Koks i khim. no.1:38-41 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kadiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Kadiyevka--Sewage disposal)
(Phenols)

SOV/68-58-10-13/25

AUTHORS: Yastrzhem'skaya, O.V., Andreyeva, V.S., Nenich, V.N., Royter, M.K., Drinfeld, P.Ye., and Bilym, L.M.

TITLE: From Experience of Putting the Indene-coumarone Resin Plant on the Kadiyevka Coking Works into Operation (Opyt puska i raboty tsekha inden-kumaronovykh smol na Kadiyevskom koksokhimicheskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 40 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The plant was put into operation in 1955. The scheme of the operation of the plant as designed is shown in Figure 1 and changes introduced are shown in Figures 2 and 3. Aluminium chloride is used as a catalyst in a proportion of 0.35% of the raw material. The polymerisation process begins at 20 - 30 °C and is finished at 110 °C. The main difficulties were encountered in the distillation plant due to the incorrect design of the evaporators and due to an excessive corrosion of the condenser. All resin pipe-lines were found to be too long and complicated. Cooling drums for resin were insufficient. The initial losses of hydrocarbons amounted to 18-20% and were reduced (by unspecified methods) to

Card 1/2

From Experience of Putting the Indene-coumarone Resin Plant on the Kadiyevka Coking Works into Operation

6-8%. Softening temperature of the resin produced 100 - 110 °C. It is pointed out that in order to decrease corrosion, an enamelled distillation apparatus and a reactor for the preparation of aluminium chloride complex should be introduced. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: UKhIN and Kadiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Kadiyevka Coking Works)

Card 2/2

DRINKOV,C, Ivo, dr.;HIRTZLER, Raoul, dr.;ZIMOLO, Anton, dr.

[redacted]

Bronchial adenoma. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 8 no.6:335-349 Nov-Dec '56.

1. Iz Bolnice za plucne bolesti i tuberkulozu Jordanovac u Zagrebu (ravnatelj: prim. dr S. Ibler) i Zavoda za patologiju i patolosku anatomiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (predstojnik: prof. dr Z. Kopac.
(BRONCHI, neoplasms)

DRINKOV, V.D.

[Experience in the operation and repair of oil barges] Opyt tekhnicheskoi ekspluatatsii i remonta neftenalivnykh barzh. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva morskogo i rechnogo flota SSSR, 1953. 153 p. (MLRA 6:8)
(Tank vessels)

DRINKOV, V.D.

DRIHKOV,V.D., inzhener

Strengthening the hull of river tankers. Rech.transp.14 no.7: 20-23 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Tank vessels) (Hulls (Naval architecture))

DRINKOV, Valentin Dmitriyevich; YEFREMOV, G.V., retsenzent; LUPICHEV, N.P., redaktor; KAN, P.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The hulls of inland waters oil tankers] Korpusa neftenalivnykh sudov vnutrennego plavaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1956. 233 p. (MIRA 9:10)

(Hulls (Naval architecture)) (Tank vessels)

DRINKOV, V.D., inzhener.

Some technical policy problems facing Inland Water Transportation.
Rech. transp. 15 no.9:16-21 S '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Inland navigation) (Ships) (Barges)

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